

LAURIER'S MISSION

Will not Only Have Bearing on
Bering Sea Settlement

BUT ALL PENDING QUESTIONS

Which Have Been Sources of International Complications Between the United States and Canada—These Include Passage of Alien Laborers to and From Canada, Fisheries Question, the Presence of Many Americans in the Klondike Mining Country—On the Matter of Reciprocity the United States Will Give the Benefit of the Most-Favored-Nation Clause of the Present Canadian Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The authorities here have been advised that the arrival to-morrow of Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine in the Laurier cabinet, and other officials of the Dominion, is to have an important bearing, not only upon the Bering Sea settlement, but on all the pending questions which have been sources of international complications between the United States and Canada, namely, the passage of alien laborers to and from Canada, the north Atlantic fisheries question, the presence of many Americans in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada, and in the mining regions of British Columbia, the fisheries troubles along the great lakes, the bonding privilege granted Canadian railways, the controversy over rights in the Fraser river, British Columbia, and in the Puget Sound, and also the question of reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Canada. There is direct and definite information that Sir Wilfred comes prepared to take up all these questions, and if possible include them in one general settlement whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley and on at least one of them, that relating to alien laborers crossing the border, he will suggest such mutual modification of present restrictions as in his opinion will be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike and British Columbia mining country and at the same time will be of advantage to Canada along the eastern border.

The essential features of Sir Wilfred's mission were communicated to the officials here by persons fully advised of the premier's plans and it can be said that the suggestion that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between Canada and the United States met with the favor of the administration. While the Bering Sea settlement occasioned the visit of the Canadian premier, the Canadian authorities attach much less importance to it than they do to the other questions mentioned. They say that the Canadian sealing interest is confined almost entirely to the far western territory, where the sealers fit out, and that even there a considerable percentage of the so-called Canadian sealers hail from Seattle, San Francisco and other American ports, who fit out in Canadian ports under the British flag. What basis of settlement can be reached is not disclosed, but little doubt, it is said, is felt by the Canadians that an amicable adjustment can be made. Among the plans suggested is that of an indemnity large enough to permit Canada to buy out the sealers and retire them from the business. With this done, the United States, Russia, Japan, Great Britain and Canada will be together in a suppression of pelagic sealing. There is no determination, however, to advance this plan in preference to others, and the scope of the settlement will remain in doubt until the negotiations open.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and his associates will urge strongly that the border immigration question be settled, and on this point will confer with the President. Under the premier's direction, the Canadian parliament passed an alien immigration law last spring, by which American contractors and American labor were barred from competing in work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway—a government undertaking in western Canada. On the other hand, it is claimed by Canadians that about 5,000 Americans are in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada and that fully 10,000 American contract laborers are working in the mines of British Columbia. The United States immigration laws, it is asserted, are administered with harshness along the Canadian border and are a daily source of irritation. Sir Wilfred, therefore, will suggest that the causes of irritation be removed on both sides, and it is understood that he is prepared to offer a repeal of the Canadian restrictions in the Klondike and other regions if the administration of the American law is made more lenient.

In this connection, also, the co-operation of the United States is desired in the plans of the Canadian authorities to make an easy route to the Klondike. The proposed route is by boat from Fort Wrangel to the Stikine river, which is in territory belonging to the United States, and up the Stikine via Tanana Lake to the Yukon river, and thence to the gold fields. As the Stikine river is on American soil, it is desired to overcome any possible controversy, although the treaty of Washington is said to make the navigation of the river free to the Canadians and native woods, watches, clocks, cotton and certain forms of iron and steel. The Canadian law permits an eight reduction of duties this year and a fourth reduction next year to such countries as give

advantages to Canada. At present British goods get this reduction, while American goods do not.

The north Atlantic fisheries controversy is of long duration. It took a menacing aspect some years ago and at that time a fisheries commission convened at Washington and made a modus vivendi serving as a temporary settlement. The modus is still in operation and under it American vessels must pay a license to the Canadians for the privilege of trans-shipping at Canadian ports, taking bait, etc. The license system has proved to be a hardship and efforts will be made to reach a more satisfactory system. It has been known to the officials here that the Canadian premier comes to Washington desirous of adopting a plan once proposed by Mr. Blaine, viz: That of lumping the controversies into one general settlement, the details to be settled by a commission representing both countries. Sir Wilfred is the more anxious to do this as his administration inherited the controversy from preceding ministers. He has long been the advocate of the most conciliatory and friendly relations with the United States, and now that he has come into power will seek to give this sentiment practical effect. He and his party are expected to reach New York to-night and to come on here to-morrow. Some of the premier's closest friends were at the state department to-day arranging for his visit and indicating the foregoing broad scope of the questions desired to be brought forward.

FATAL EXPLOSION

Of a Boiler—One Man Killed and Two Others Will Die of Injuries.

STONESBORO, Pa., Nov. 8.—Shortly before the noon hour to-day the immense boiler at Mine No. 2 of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company at this place exploded, killing one man instantly and injuring two more so severely that they cannot live, while three others are more or less injured, one of whom may die. The list of killed and injured as follows: David Love, dead; John Jackson, head badly crushed and will die; Joseph Dower, severely injured internally and externally bruised, may die; Hayes Fry, severely injured; Charles Fry, slightly injured. Love, Jackson and Dower were in the boiler house at the time of the explosion, but neither of the two men who are still living have been able to give any information concerning the accident. The others, of those injured were working about the tipples when the boiler gave way and they were caught by the flying water and the wrecked boiler and engine house. One piece of the boiler was carried a distance of 2,000 feet over the tops of two houses. The engine house and everything about it was completely demolished. Love was a married man and had a family of eight children. Jackson is married, aged about seventy years, and has a grown family. Dower is a single man. An inquest will be held.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Results of a Fire in a Bakery at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 8.—A fire with frightful results occurred here this morning at 1 o'clock. Frank Kauffman, Charles Johnson and Clara Erhart were burned to death. The fire occurred in Erhart's bakery on Central avenue. The building was a three story brick and Mr. Erhart's family occupied the third floor as a residence. Several of the employees of the bakery including Frank Kauffman, and Charlie Johnson, slept on the second floor. The fire originated in the room in which the ovens are located in the rear of the building and spread rapidly to the second and third floors where the sleeping occupants were almost suffocated with smoke before they could be rescued. Mr. Erhart succeeded by heroic efforts in getting his family out through the windows on the second floor of adjoining buildings and dragging them on the awnings below. His eleven-year-old daughter, Clara, after being rescued, ran back into the building for her mother and was burned to death. The bodies of Kauffman and Johnson were found in their beds this morning, frightfully burned. They were intoxicated when they retired and suffocated before being aroused.

Senator Foraker's Position.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Senator Foraker leaves for Washington to-night. In an interview to-day, he said: "The campaign of 1897 ended with me on last Tuesday. So long as we were fighting the common enemy I gave all my time and strength in the cause. I supposed a Republican legislature meant the election of Senator Hanna, and notwithstanding what I see in the newspapers, still think so. But if there should be a contest among the Republicans, I would not have anything to do with it unless something unforeseen should occur to change my mind."

Yellow Fever Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The yellow fever situation continues satisfactory. There has been no marked change since yesterday and yellow fever has lost its terrors. The board of health officials are of the opinion that the situation will gradually improve and all indications point that way. To-day's record was fourteen new cases and five deaths—Mrs. W. Bessert, Michael Mitchell, Frank Paracel, Vincent Maguno, R. Berthelot.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 8.—The new cases were but four of yellow fever to-day. There were two deaths, Georgia Hollerman and John Kerns.

COLONIA, Columbia, via GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 8.—Owing to the continued prevalence of yellow fever at Kingston, Jamaica, the Colombian government is enforcing a quarantine against all passengers by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessel from the Isthmus of Panama and Pacific ports. The mails also are detained for fumigation.

Reorganized Steel Company.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 8.—The stockholders of the reorganized Atlantic Iron and Steel Company have elected the following officers: Directors—A. M. Myers and W. P. Snyder, of Pittsburgh; F. B. Richards, of Cleveland; Alexander McDowell and A. W. Thompson and Edwin N. Ohi, of this city. The following officers were elected: President, A. M. Myers; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Thompson; and Edwin N. Ohi, general manager. Messrs. E. N. Ohi and William B. Reis, who were appointed receivers for the old firm several months ago, have about wound up the affairs of the old company.

Anti-Football Bill Passed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Without one word of discussion the house of representatives, by a vote of 91 to 2 to-day passed the anti-football bill and it is now on its way to the senate.

TALES OF CRUELTY

And Starvation on the High Seas
Told by Sailors.

SERIOUS COMPLAINTS LODGED

Against the Captain and First Mate of the American Ship John A. Briggs, of San Francisco—Men Were Almost Starved and Some of Them Stricken with Scurvy Owing to the Food Supply Being Exhausted—The Latter Officer Accused of Beating and Wounding Sailors Who Were Too Ill to Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A tale of cruelty and starvation on the high seas was told to-day in the office of United States District Attorney M. S. Foote by four or five forlorn, weak and scurvy stricken sailors, members of the American ship, John A. Briggs, of San Francisco.

They swore to a complaint, charging Captain J. W. Badtch with having misused and starved his men, while First Mate Johnson also will be arrested for cruelty and beating and wounding sailors on the high seas.

The Briggs sailed from Baltimore a little over five months ago, bound for this port. Before a month had passed the food supply was exhausted, and the men were reduced to the verge of starvation. Three times a day the crew was served with one-half of a small loaf of bread, making about four slices, and two thin slices of salt beef or junk, cut so thin that the poor sailors could almost see through it.

Before Cape Horn had been reached, two of the men, Charles Jervek and George Nichols, were attacked with scurvy and the entire crew had been driven to such desperation that in order to save their lives, they were compelled to eat the grease used to lubricate the masts.

It is charged that First Mate Johnson beat Jervek terribly on several occasions, because illness and starvation prevented his prompt obedience to commands. Jervek's arm and nose were broken. On August 3, Johnson beat Abel Peterson into insensibility for the same cause. Others were badly abused.

SURPRISING PROGRESS

Made in the Trial of Thorn for the Murder of Guldensuppe—Jury Obtained Without Trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Surprising progress was made to-day in the murder trial of Martin Thorn, the barber, in the Queens county court of Oyer and Terminer, at Long Island City, and when court adjourned to-day the jury had been completed. It had been expected that the obtaining of the jury would be a long and tedious process owing to the wide publicity that had been given to the crime with which Thorn is charged and the supposed prejudice against him. The court adjourned until to-morrow. Thorn, in company with Mrs. Augustus Nack, is charged with the murder of William Guldensuppe, a Turkish bath attendant, portions of whose mutilated body were found last June in the East river and in Ogden's Grove, north of the city. Guldensuppe had lived with Mrs. Nack, a mid-wife, and quarreled with her shortly after his appearance. He had also fought and beaten Thorn in her flat. Thorn and the woman were arrested soon after the discovery of the remains and Thorn later confessed his guilt to two men who had shared his cell at different times.

It is alleged that Mrs. Nack lured Guldensuppe to a cottage in Woodside, L. I., where she was about to establish a baby farm; that in a row in that cottage Thorn waylaid and shot Guldensuppe, afterwards severing his head and dismembering his corpse; that the fragments of the body were then disposed of where they were found and that the head, encased in plaster of paris was given to Thorn's brother-in-law, who dropped it into the ocean from a fishing steamer, not knowing the nature of the thing, except that it was of an incriminating nature. Thorn in court to-day, showed no trace of nervousness.

Jacob Burnstead, Michael Mulgannon and John Kinney, farmers; Frank E. March, saloon keeper, and Charles J. Nichols, oysterman; Magnus Larsen, contractor; John E. Conklin, mechanic; David B. Wheeler, a polisher and printer; John C. Cobegol, janitor; Peter Waters, grocer; T. D. Bellows, real estate broker, and Joseph L. Townsend, farmer, were accepted as jurors, and then court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the trial proper will begin.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man, his Wife and Three Daughters Commit Suicide in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A man named Dreyfus, who is believed to be a cousin of Captain Dreyfus, the deported artillery officer, imprisoned on an island off the coast of French Guiana, his wife, formerly a Miss Abraham, of America, their three daughters, respectively thirteen, eleven and seven years of age, committed suicide this morning or last night at their residence on the Avenue Marceau. The porter of the house found their bodies in their apartments early to-day. They were lying on the floor in the bed room of the youngest child.

Dreyfus left a letter for the commissioner of police of that district enclosing 400 francs, with which to defray the expenses of the funeral of the family. The deceased husband and father was so terribly upset by the sentence imposed upon Captain Dreyfus that he changed his name to that of his wife.

It is believed that the suicides were committed because of the recent losses by Dreyfus on the bourse.

Madame Dreyfus last week made extensive purchases of furs and clothing for the children and was getting ready to visit her sister in London.

This seems to show that she had had no inkling of her husband's intentions at that time. It is not believed that the Captain Dreyfus affair was an important factor in the suicides.

Standard Oil Company in Contempt.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Contempt proceedings were brought in the supreme court this afternoon by Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oil Company. It is claimed that the company has not abided by the decision of the supreme court of March 2, 1892, in the case of the state, ex rel, D. K. Watson, attorney general, versus the Standard Oil Company. It was charged that the company had been known as the Standard Oil Trust had been formed. The supreme court held that the alleged trust was in conflict with the laws of the state and could not be maintained.

MADE PERPETUAL.

Judge Jackson Continues the Injunction Against Collector White in the Hannis Distillery Case—Appeal to be Taken. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 8.—United States Judge Jackson decided to-day that gaugers and store keepers in the employ of the internal revenue service were under the protection of the civil service law, and could not be removed from their positions except for causes other than political, in which event their removal must be made under the terms and provisions of the civil service act and the rules promulgated under it, which, under the act of Congress, became a part of the law.

The question arose in the three cases of the government employees at the Hannis distillery here, against Collector A. R. White, acting under instructions from the treasury department, which revoked their assignment. Collector White attempted to remove them and assign to duty in their places others who were old soldiers, reinstated in the revenue service, when he was restrained by an injunction.

The case was subsequently heard on its merits before Judge Jackson, being elaborately argued by such distinguished counsel as Senator Faulkner for the plaintiffs and District Attorney Gaines and John W. Mason, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, for the defendants. Judge Jackson said that many of the questions raised had never been adjudicated, and that they affected thousands of men in the employ of the government. They involved the constitutionality of the civil service law, the right of the employees to the protection of the law in assignments and revocation of assignment to duty, and the jurisdiction of the court of equity in such cases, all of which decided adversely to the defendants and perpetuated the injunction.

Collector White gave notice of an application for appeal.

Boy Found Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 8.—Chalmers Scott, aged sixteen years, was found dead in the woods on the Clark Noble farm, on Salt run, to-day. Near his side was a shot gun, and whether he committed suicide or was shot accidentally is not known. The shot entered the left side of his face. He had laid there, it is thought, since October 28. He was a nephew of Noble, with whom he made his home.

DE ARMITT'S CONTRACT

With the City of Pittsburgh for Coal Supplies Cancelled by the Council.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—W. P. DeArmitt's New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company was refused the contract for supplying Pittsburgh's water works at Brilliant with coal for the coming year. The city council this afternoon received a negative recommendation from the public works committee, and after a spirited debate it was decided to re-advertise for bids for the water works coal contract. During the debate it was said by one councilman that the reason of the negative action of the committee was on account of the dispute between the coal company and its employees and that it was feared that the company might not be able to fulfill its contract. Others thought council should ignore this and award the contract to the DeArmitts, as they are the lowest bidders. Before council met, President M. M. Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, appeared before the public works committee and asked it not to approve the coal contract.

Member of the Firm Accused.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Patrolman J. T. Ponder was killed to-night at 7 o'clock, while he was shadowing a supposed burglar, who had entered the wholesale whiskey house of L. Steinau. The officer saw a man enter the building and followed. When he struck a match he was fired upon five times and died in a few minutes. Early this morning the business of Steinau was placed in the hands of a receiver and Officer Ponder knew the house had been closed by the sheriff when he saw the man enter the building. The police intend to arrest some member of the firm, endeavoring to locate and find money from the vault, entered, and finding himself disarmed, killed the only eye witness, who was Officer Ponder.

In Favor of the Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States supreme court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the inter-state commerce commission against the Alabama Midland and the Georgia Central Railroad Company and others. The case arose out of charges by citizens of Troy, Ala., that the companies were disregarding the long and short haul clause of the inter-state commerce law. The point at issue was whether, when there was competition between railroad and water transportation the road must first file lower rates with the inter-state commerce commission and it was decided in the negative by the court.

Peace in Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An official cablegram received yesterday at the legation of Costa Rica, at Washington, brings the news that the suspension of individual rights that was decreed by the permanent commission of the National Congress last month in consequence of rioting at Santo Domingo, and in order to prevent further disorder, was vacated by a decree issued last Saturday. Peace in the cablegram says, is perfect in Costa Rica and the country is reported very prosperous.

His Second Escape.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—J. A. Thomas, the forger, made his second escape from the jail here early this morning, by sawing the bars of his cell and afterwards sawing the bars of the window in the rear of the jail, after which he escaped by a trap door. Thomas had made himself famous by his previous escapes from jails here and at Chicago, and his subsequent marriage with Miss Fannie Rutherford, of Minneapolis, at St. Louis. Three other prisoners charged with minor offenses, also escaped after Thomas had made the way clear.

Columbian Exposition Company Blame.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Judge Grosscup, of the federal bench to-day handed down an opinion holding the World's Columbian Exposition Company responsible for the losses to the French republic and the French exhibitors by reason of the fire on the night of January 8, 1894. The loss to the French republic consisted of some fine Beauvais and Gobelin tapestries and two magnificent Sevres vases made for ornaments at the entrance to the chamber of deputies. The French republic claimed \$50,000 on its direct loss, and \$10,000 more by reason of delay and extra expenses attending the fire.

WEYLER'S BACKER

Fomenting an Agitation in the
Captain General's Behalf.

TO GIVE HIM A RECEPTION

On His Arrival in Spain, Which Will, If It Can Be Brought About, Neutralize the Critical Attitude of the Sagasta Cabinet—Violent Attacks Made on the Government Committee of the Conservative Party—Blanco's Edict Pardoning All Prosecuted for the Crime of Rebellion, His Recent Reception a Chilly Affair.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Lieutenant General Weyler's political backers, supported by his influential following in the army, are fomenting an agitation in his behalf against the government policy, and are preparing to give him a reception on his arrival which will, if they can bring it about, neutralize the critical attitude of the Sagasta cabinet.

Senor Romero Robledo, who is leading the agitation, addressed a large mass meeting of Conservatives to-day at which several senators and deputies were present, and made a violent attack upon the government committee of the Conservative party, whom he charged with being responsible for the dissolution of the party. He eulogized Lieutenant General Weyler as a military commander and a civil administrator and urged that "war is the only true policy in Cuba."

Senor Robledo will go to Curruana to meet Lieutenant General Weyler on his arrival on the Montserrat. Meanwhile he is organizing a series of public meetings to protest against the recall of Weyler, the first of which will be held to-morrow, and he proposes a reorganization of the Conservative party upon the basis of the programme of the late Senor Canovas del Castillo, as to Cuba and the Philippines.

BLANCO'S EDICT

Pardoning All Prosecuted for Rebellion, With Certain Reservations.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Marshall Blanco has issued the following edict, officially described as "expressing the magnanimous sentiments of the queen regent and the firm determination of the national government":

"I pardon in full all those who have been prosecuted for the crime of rebellion. Rebels prosecuted for common crimes, independent of rebellion, such as spoliation, immorality and the like, will be pardoned as rebels, but judged for other offenses committed by them. Those suffering sentences imposed prior to the date of this edict will have their sentences commuted to a certain extent and perhaps in some cases in full. Persons pardoned should appear before the civil and military authorities at their respective places of residence, which they will designate and which will be communicated to me. Should they designate places of residence outside the principal towns, they will be advised of the necessity of residing within the military zone of cultivation. The military authorities will be careful not to invade the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. Therefore those pardoned cannot change their residences without obtaining permission of both civil and military authorities."

ANNEXATIONISTS WARNED

To Abandon their Meetings—Blanco's Reception a Chilly Affair.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 8.—The annexationists have received through the columns of a newspaper of this city a hint that it will be well to abandon their meetings. The article in question conveyed the intimation that the club was to be proceeded against as a gambling institution, under which pretext it would be possible to cause its members a great deal of trouble, without going to the length of accusing them of conspiracy. The secret meetings have, therefore, been discontinued. General Blanco's formal reception at the palace a week ago was a very chilly affair. Outside of the officials and representatives of commercial bodies who attended, there were only about thirty people present. General Blanco is said to be in poor health, to be constantly in need of medical attendance and therefore not likely to be able to endure the hardships of an energetic campaign against the insurgents.

Personally, Marshal Blanco is well liked by the members of all parties, including the conservatives, who, owing to their wealth, generally succeed in swaying the masses of the people in Cuba, but the Autonomists and the Conservatives are far from being hand-in-glove, and no matter which the new captain general favors he is pretty sure to have the hostility of the other.

Consul Lee to Sail Wednesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—General Flizhugh Lee, consul general at Havana, will sail for his post of duty on Wednesday. General Lee was reticent to-day in speaking of Cuban affairs, but he referred with satisfaction of his interview with President McKinley last Friday. "It was, of course, gratifying to me," said General Lee, "to have the President tell me that my course as consul general met with his approval. He told me that he had received letters from representative men of all sections who expressed their satisfaction at my retention in office. Of course I cannot say what my instructions are except that I am to look out for the rights of American citizens. As to President McKinley's wishes, all that I can say is, that he desires peace." Asked as to the effect of General Blanco's appointment to succeed General Weyler, General Lee said: "Of course, when a commander is replaced by another in the field, it follows that this commander is to use a new policy. The new general would understand that even though he received no special instructions whatever. What General Blanco's policy will be, however, I cannot say."

Weyler Resumes His Trip.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—An official dispatch received here from Porto Rico announces that the Spanish steamer Montserrat, with General Weyler on board, which left Havana on Sunday last for Spain, via Porto Rico, and which put into Gibara, Province of Santiago de Cuba, owing to a mishap in her machinery, left Porto Rico yesterday afternoon.

Prominent Insurgent Pardoned.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—At the solicitation of Senora Emilia Quesada, widow of Senor Artega Quesada, Captain General Blanco has pardoned her son, Julio Quesada, a nephew of Senor Genza-

lo Quesada, of the Cuban junta at New York. The young man was under sentence of death.

Seven insurgents were tried by court-martial here to-day and fifty-three insurgents were sent to the penal settlement on the Isle of Pines.

DURANT MUST HANG.

Supreme Court of the United States Denies Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The United States supreme court to-day affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the California circuit, refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont in San Francisco in April, 1895. The case has attracted attention throughout the whole of the United States and to-day's decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's conclusion, but made no remarks in doing so save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

The decision of the court in the Durrant case was in response to the motion of Attorney General Fitzgerald, entered last Monday, to dismiss the case or affirm the decision of the court below and of course relieves the court from the necessity of hearing the case upon its merits on the 15th instant, as at first arranged.

The chief justice, in rendering the opinion of the court, indulged in no comment whatever beyond remarking that the order of the circuit court was affirmed on the authority of the decisions of the court in the cases of Hurtado versus California (vol. 110 of the supreme court reports); Nordstrom versus Washington (vol. 164 of these reports), and of Craemer versus Washington, recently decided.

Attorney General Fitzgerald was present in the court room when the opinion was rendered, and said it would insure Durrant's execution and was in all respects satisfactory to the state.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Durrant's parents were notified this morning of the court's decision and were deeply affected. Mrs. Durrant wept but said her son was innocent and that she did not yet give up hope that he would be vindicated and his innocence proved. District Attorney Barnes stated that the only thing the attorneys for Durrant could do now was to appeal from the order of the supreme court, but that he thought they would not try this, as they would be sure to fail.

REICHGRATH RACKET.

Protests Against the Statements of the Minister of Finance Last Saturday.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—On the resumption of business in the Reichsrath to-day, Herr Abrahamovics, the acting president, strongly denounced the riotous proceedings which have marked the sessions of the house for some time past and expressed the hope that the proceedings would be of a more decent nature in the future.

The representatives of the German Peoples' party, the German Progressive party and the Social Democratic party protested against the declaration, made by the minister of finance on Saturday last at a meeting of the budget committee, in which he pronounced a grave warning of the danger of the suspension of the constitution unless the provisional compromise bill is adopted.

The minister after explaining that the compromise would already have been final, said that he would deeply deplore the result if political circumstances compelled the government to enforce a compromise by other than parliamentary means; but he explained, there were circumstances which were materially stronger than all forms.

After the representatives of the parties mentioned had protested against this declaration, they strongly denounced the threatened suspension of the constitution. The speakers were uproariously applauded.

After a six hours' speech by Herr Funke, the house adjourned until Wednesday next.

Financial Crisis in Venezuela.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 1.—A severe financial crisis exists in Venezuela. The payment of the coupons of the German loan has been postponed, the pension of the widows and some of the veterans is suspended and the salary of the government employees has been reduced 50 per cent. Every one is awaiting the arrival of General Ignacio Andrade, who has just been elected president in succession to Crespo.

Archbishop Kain Granted an Audience.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The pope granted a lengthy audience to-day to the archbishop of St. Louis, the Most Rev. John J. Kain, and Montreal the Most Rev. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi. His holiness informed the latter that he would shortly publish an encyclical, addressed to the Canadian Episcopate of Manitoba, on the school question in order to vindicate the right of Catholics in that province to religious teaching.

Venus Active Again.

NAPLES, Nov. 8.—Mount Vesuvius is in great activity. A mass of lava is pouring out of the Atrio del Cavallo crater, which opened in 1895. Two wide streams are flowing down in the direction of Vitrova and Piano del Inestra.

Commissioner Butterworth Better.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—Commissioner of Patents, Benjamin W. Butterworth, who is lying ill with pneumonia at the Hollenden hotel, is reported as slightly better this morning. Dr. J. Kent Sanders, who has remained almost constantly at the bedside of the sick man, stated that Mr. Butterworth rested quietly throughout the night, and his condition is now such as to cause strong hopes of ultimate recovery.

Movements of Steamships.

QUEBEC—Pavonia, Boston.
NEW YORK—Scotia, Marcellus.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Civic, Liverpool.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Westernland, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Paula, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, Genoa.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain; increasing southerly winds, high on the lakes Tuesday.
For Ohio, rain; cooler; increasing southerly winds, probably high on the lakes Tuesday.
For West Virginia, showers, followed by clearing weather; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 51 f. p. m. 61
8 a. m. 55 f. p. m. 65
12 m. 60 f. p. m. 60